

This is a great administration for the unknown. Many of the letters are getting their names in the paper by being appointed to office.

The oldest soldier in the United States army is William Gaines, of Wisconsin, Kansas. He enlisted in 1815 and served continuously till 1880 when he was retired by a special act of congress.

According to Dan Manning, secretary of the treasury, there is a surplus of \$80,000,000 in the treasury at Washington. When, in all conscience, will the democrats return the \$370,000,000, which seems to have disappeared since the new administration began?

The mugwump papers are getting a little dazed in trying to explain the bewildering phenomena of the administration attempting to dignify civil service by some of the appointments that have recently been made. There are a good many tracks of the administration that are past explanation.

Mr. J. W. Chubbuck, who died at Wausau, in this state last week, at the age of 73, was a brother of Mrs. Judson, better known by her literary name of "Fanny Forrester." He was a printer by trade, but claimed to have been the pressman who printed the first number of the Milwaukee Sentinel some 47 years ago.

Whatever Miss Cleveland may do in the way of book-writing, the country sincerely hopes that she will not inflict a volume of poems on the people. Ancient, essays, dust-covered addresses, or anything of that kind, but no more poetry for the present. Cleveland's administration will be bad enough without being responsible for a book of machine poetry.

During the month of April this year there were 81 railway accidents, in which 14 persons were killed and 75 hurt; a decrease, as compared with April, 1884, of 7 accidents, 5 killed and 93 injured. The four months of the current year to the end of April show a total of 523 accidents, 99 killed and 609 hurt—an average per month of 132 accidents, 25 killed and 150 injured.

When Colonel Vilas and the president appoint a new minister after making a vacancy, they say in place of —, suspended; when Mr. Hay goes through the same operation he gives it out to the newspapers "in place of —, removed." But those kicked out, the difference in the meaning of "suspended" and "removed" is not clearly understood. In either case it hurts but enough, one being no milder than the other.

In Chicago last week, good looks for packing sold for \$3.70 to \$3.75. The high price of the same class of ten years ago was \$10, and a year ago \$5.25 to \$5.75. The prices of the best fat cattle are also from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per 100 pounds lower now than they were a year ago. Right in the face of this fact, butchers all over the country stick to the old retail price, so that consumers get no advantage from the low slaughtering prices.

It is not difficult to define some of the phraseology of democratic politics. Experience for ninety years has taught the people that an "offensive partisan" is simply a republican in good standing; that one who is not an offensive partisan is a democrat in search of an office; that a "business man's administration" means that no one has a business to export office but a democrat; and that "civil service" means that the spoils belong to the victors.

Dr. George Miller, the widely known and able editor of the Omaha Herald, has been in Washington, trying to get a few offices for the democrats in Nebraska, and when he was asked if they got what they wanted he said: "They haven't got anything—not a blessed thing—not a consulate or foreign mission, or a bureau place, or a big clerkship. In fact, nothing. I managed to steal a few postoffices through the courtesy of Mr. Vilas. But even then I had a fight on my hands over one of them. What I am afraid of is that Mr. Cleveland will keep your people in so long that they will turn in and defeat us."

Mr. Hay, first assistant postmaster general, appears to think that democrats generally are not acting promptly on Mr. Vilas' circular. At least he has issued another circular (not confidential) reminding them that "reasons should be assigned for removal from public office; that the majority of offices held by republicans have been 'grossly misused' to keep the republican party in power; and that 'such misdoings should be made known.' It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Hay is impatient because complaints come in so slowly. But it is not the democrats' fault. They try hard enough, but they cannot find snail proof of misdoings; the administration demands.

The president has appointed George W. Julian secretary general of New Mexico. At one time Julian was a free-soil, candidate for vice president with John P. Hoar, the head of the ticket. Julian was an abolitionist, then became a republican, and was in congress ten years through the grace of the republican party. When he failed to receive a nomination for the sixth time, he seceded from the party that had fed and sheltered him so long, and became an independent. Then he went a little farther and joined the democracy, and the past eight or ten years have been spent by Julian in slandering the party that gave him public position. His political ideas have traveled a long way. "From the position of second in leadership of the great hosts of freedom to an office at the territorial tail-end of a democratic administration is a long distance to travel."

Chief Justice Orasmus Cole, of the state supreme court, has been on the bench thirty years on the first day of June, 1885. The State Journal, in mentioning this fact gives Justice Cole the following well deserved notice: "Thirty years ago this first Monday in June, 1855, Chief Justice Orasmus Cole took the prescribed oath as a member of the supreme court; twenty-five years of that long period on the supreme bench was spent as an associate, while during the past five he has served as chief justice. His first opinion is published in Vol. IV. of the reports, and now the court is at work on Vol. XLIII, so that sixty of these volumes bear the impress of his labors—a long and very remarkable service. Judge Cole is but 66 years of age, and in vigorous bodily and mental condition, and there is no apparent reason why he should not continue to wear the ermine for a considerable term of years to come, very possibly completing his hundredth volume of reports. The high position which his court has attained, and the popularity of its published work, among the legal profession of the whole country, are in a great measure due to the scholarly and profound decisions from Judge Cole's pen, which grace and dignity their pages."

**IS THE CLIMATE CHANGING?**  
The present somewhat late spring, the severe cold weather last year, the frequent and unexampled snow blockades four years ago, and the cold and wet weather, two years ago this spring when there were seventeen cool storms between the first of May and the middle of June, have led to the discussion on the change of the climate of the west. The discussion is not going on in good spirit by any means, for these frequent climate changes give many the pretext for wholesale condemnation of the northwestern climate which is pronounced the most intolerable on the face of the earth.

Very frequently these sudden and extreme changes do try one's patience, but it must be borne in mind that in no country under the sun are there fewer deaths in proportion to the population than in the northwestern states. The climate has not materially changed. The changes are as capricious and sudden as they were ten, twenty or thirty years ago; and these may produce many disorders, especially of the throat and lungs, which are rare or unknown in other climates, but in the milder climates there are diseases that do as deadly work as pneumonia, and besides that life lags out a sort of a stupid existence in countries whose climate are more equable and less adapted to beget vigor and hardiness.

The northern climate is not colder now than it was forty years ago. Its cold snaps are still now as they were in pioneer days, and diseases have not increased and deaths do not multiply in greater ratio than population. Among the natives there are more deaths in proportion to population, in the colder climates—Colorado, and the southern states—than in the rugged climate of the north.

## ROCK COUNTY'S CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first biennial report of the state board of charities and reform has been published, and shows that in 1884 there were 18,991 persons in the state prisons, houses of correction, jails and police stations of the state. This is a decrease of nearly 1,000 from the number of prisoners in 1883. The number of insane in the state on the 30th of last September was 2,235 against 2,093 the year previous. The number of paupers in poorhouses in 1884 was 1,503, against 2,629 in 1883.

There are a few facts and suggestions in the report of the board of charities that are worth printing in these columns. Speaking about the county jails the board says: "If the people of Rock county wish to suppress the tramp nuisance, they should induce the city of Beloit to salary the city marshal, as Janesville does. Tramps would not be near as many in Beloit as they now are, if it were the interest of the marshal to drive them away instead of to encourage them. The jail remains the nuisance it has long been. A new jail is greatly needed. It would improve the condition of the jail if the city of Janesville had a separate police station for her own drunks and vagrants."

The board speak in high terms of the condition of the Rock county poorhouse, and in the current report this reference to the institution is used: "This institution has been visited many times, and has always been found in excellent condition. We are sorry that Mr. and Mrs. Conant have felt obliged to resign on account of the refusal of the board to increase their salary. They have done excellent service."

One of the most important institutions in Rock county is the county asylum in which some 65 chronic insane are cared for. Dr. Tukey, of London, England, visited the county asylum last year, and although he was prejudiced against the mode of providing for chronic lunatics, he saw enough to satisfy him that the system is a practical one. In a paper read at a hospital in London, Dr. Tukey said:

"I visited another similar institution (Johnstown), where there were 75 patients, the master and his wife appeared to be very much interested in their work. Active and successful efforts were made to employ the patients. The first patients I saw were busy in the yard with a cart and potatoes just brought from the field. One patient who had been admitted from a state asylum, in regard to whom the master was warned that he must not allow him the use of a tin plate at meals, was put to work the day after admission, and the result has been very satisfactory. One patient was out with a team six miles off. I saw sixteen patients working in a potato field without attendant, a competent patient acting as overseer. They work five hours a day, and I was

glad to hear the master observe that it was not wise to let them work until they are sick of it."

## A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

**DETAILING THE CAUSE OF A DIFFICULTY WITH COREA.**

Rehearing of the Crew of the American Schooner Sherman—How Negotiations Failed and a Bloody Fight Wiped Out the Outrage.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Lieut. George C. Fenik, of the navy, under date of Seoul, Corea, March 25, has sent to the navy department an account of the destruction of the American schooner Sherman, and the balance of the crew, which was taken at the Yellow sea coast of Corea in 1880. The narrative was prepared from accounts obtained from a Korean Christian of good standing, and is published for the first time. Lieut. Fenik says: "When Sherman arrived at the Polong river in August, and anchored a short distance below Payang Yang city. The Sherman was seen from the walls of Payang Yang, and was the cause of much excitement, but on account of the dangerous condition of the river, which was then very high, no boat ventured near her for some time. When the water began to subside, the provincial governor sent a messenger to inquire the mission. The common people took advantage of the departure of these officers for the Sherman to gratify their own curiosity, and went with them, the whole party being in a large fleet of small boats, which put out from the shore together. The Sherman's people, not understanding the approaching excitement, considered the movement as a hostile demonstration, and fired several shots in the air. The officers, accompanied by all the crew, on shore, turned back and returned to the ship. The river ran rapidly after this, and in a few days the Sherman went aground. This was seen from the city walls, and another host of boats came toward the schooner, this time with hostile intent, the people being armed. Shots were again fired from the Sherman, and the Koreans turned back as before. Both officers and people of the city were now enraged. Boats were loaded with combustible material and taken to points above the schooner's anchorage. Here they were fired and allowed to drift down upon her. The Sherman was soon in flames. Her people jumped overboard to save themselves, but most of them were drowned. A few were picked up by Korean boats. The prisoners were brought before the Korean and examined. They told the object of the Sherman's coming. All efforts to save themselves were useless. However, and in a few days they were let out and beheaded."

Up to 1870 the United States government could learn nothing of the Sherman's destruction. In that year Rear Admiral John Rodgers, in command of the Asiatic station, was ordered to investigate her loss. Commodore Schley, of Greely relief fame, was at the time connected with the station as lieutenant commander. Referring to the explanation he said: "The Asiatic squadron went to the Yellow sea, and to the mouth of the Sal river, our object being to learn, if possible, something of the Sherman's loss. In order to sound the alarm, we obtained from the Korean officials to make a survey of it. The squadron ascended the river for some distance. The Palos and Monocacy continued further. The two vessels were fired upon from the Korean fortifications, and were ordered to retreat. The Korean officials, giving them ten days in which they might make an explanation for firing on the American vessels. The result was that the Koreans were killed and about 150 taken prisoners. We lost only twenty-five or thirty. The explanation afterward given for firing on our vessels was that the Koreans never allowed a foreign vessel to go up the river without firing on it. Our investigation of the Sherman's destruction was terminated because of the fight with the Koreans."

Commodore Schley attributes to this fight the making of the Korean treaty with the United States about two years ago.

**Illinois Judicial Elections.**  
Chicago, June 2.—The judicial elections in this county brought out a lively vote. A non-partisan ticket for circuit judges had been agreed upon, the candidates being the present incumbents, Messrs. McAllister, Foley, Moran, Rogers and Collins. There was no opposition. The proposition to issue \$100,000 in bonds to build a new asylum for the insane was defeated.

In the First district the indications are that the Republicans elect their candidates. Conger, Jones and Rogers, Democrats, carried the day in the Second. Indications from the Third district show that the Democratic judges are re-elected. The Republicans carried the Fourth district, the Democrats the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth. In the Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, Republicans and Democrats are probably elected. The Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth were carried by the Republicans.

Four from the Fourth supreme court district indicated the election of Shoop, Democrat.

**Another of Those Bottle Messages.**  
HALIFAX, N. S., June 2.—The following message was picked up on the beach at Digby Monday morning, in a bottle: "Sawagash, N. S., Wednesday, May 2, 1885. We were run into this morning by an unknown vessel during a dense fog, and our vessel was cut nearly in two and the ship's crew smashed up. The vessel fired rapidly. God help us. The person who picks this up will make it known as soon as possible. We were bound from Charlottetown for Halifax. A. N. LATHAM, Commander."

**Base Ball.**  
Chicago, June 2.—The following base ball games were played Monday: League games: At Philadelphia—New York 3, Philadelphia 2; at Detroit—Chicago 9, Detroit 0; at Buffalo—St. Louis 4, Buffalo 3. American association games: At Philadelphia—Abilene 9, Cincinnati 12; at Louisville—Brooklyn 9, Louisville 7; at Baltimore—St. Louis 10, Baltimore 4.

**A Challenge to Dumb-Bell Lifters.**  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 2.—Edward C. Sweeney, the champion light-weight dumb-bell lifter of the United States, challenges any dumb-bell lifter for from \$500 to \$5,000, to compete in putting up a 4, 12, 14, 25, 30 or 50 pound ball the greatest number of times in one hour, or up to twenty-four hours, the match to take place in public in Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Chicago. This challenge will remain open three months.

**Who Is the Author of Those Outrages?**  
DENVER, Colo., June 2.—Two track-walkers Sunday night discovered several sacks of giant powder on the Rio Grande track in the outskirts of the city and removed them safely. This is the fourth successful attempt at destruction since the strike virtually terminated.

**Beckien's Africa Alive.**  
The best salve for the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Sherer & Co.

P. W. I. Blood, P. & E.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

A good building lot in 4th ward for \$150. C. E. Bowles.

Max Flennig, agent for the steamship lines, land-agent and notary public, 62 West Milwaukee street, Janesville.

\$10,000 to loan in sums to suit, and at low rate. C. E. Bowles.

Light and heavy harness, lap robes and horse clothing at J. A. Fathens.

**A CARD.**—To all who are suffering from cramps and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of vitality, or any other ailment, that will cure you. Write or call on J. A. Fathens, 62 West Milwaukee street, Janesville. Send self-addressed envelope to J. A. Fathens, 62 West Milwaukee street, Janesville.

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, June 2.—2:30 P. M.

AS REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY J. W. MANNING, REPRESENTING D. O. FISHER & CO., COMMISSIONERS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, CHICAGO.

ARTICLE	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
Wheat—				
Jan.	\$ 84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
July.	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Aug.	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Oct.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nov.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Jan.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Feb.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mar.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Apr.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
May.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
June.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
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Apr.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
May.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
June.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
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Aug.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Oct.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nov.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Jan.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Feb.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mar.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Apr.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
May.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
June.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
July.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Aug.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Oct.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nov.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Jan.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Feb.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mar.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Apr.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
May.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
June.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
July.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Aug.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Oct.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nov.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Jan.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Feb.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mar.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Apr.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
May.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
June.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
July.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Aug.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Oct.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nov.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Jan.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Feb.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mar.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Apr.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
May.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
June.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
July.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Aug.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Oct.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nov.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Jan.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Feb.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mar.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Apr.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
May.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
June.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
July.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Aug.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Oct.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nov.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Jan.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Feb.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mar.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Apr.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
May.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
June.</				











